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☑	USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI	MC4-L1	YES	ADJ	ASSIGNEE	L1
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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 1 of 1 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: EP 1172435 A1

L2: Entry 1 of 1 File: DWPI Jan 16, 2002

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-156649
DERWENT-WEEK: 200221

TITLE: Non-transgenic mouse mammary adenocarcinoma cell lines derived from murine tumor progestin-dependent or -independent tumor, useful for testing activity of hormone, pharmacological compounds and environmental agents

INVENTOR: LANARI, C; LUTHY, I ; MOLINOLO, A

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0613707 (July 11, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 1172435 A1	January 16, 2002	E	025	C12N005/06

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 5/06; G01 N 33/50

Full | Title CLS.1 REF.1 SEQ.1 ATT.1

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Term	Documents
MC4-L1	1
MC4-L1S	0
MC4-L3	1
MC4-L3S	0
MC3-L2	0
MC3-L2S	0
MC7-L1	1
MC7-L1S	0
(MC3-L2 OR MC4-L1 OR MC4-L3 OR MC7-L1).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	1
(MC4-L1 OR MC4-L3 OR MC3-L2 OR MC7-L1).USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI.	1

Display Format: - Change Format

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End of Result Set

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DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2002-156649
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INVENTOR: LANARI, C; LUTHY, I ; MOLINOLO, A

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
LANARI C	LANAI
LUTHY I	LUTHI
MOLINOLO A	MOLII

PRIORITY-DATA: 2000US-0613707 (July 11, 2000)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
EP 1172435 A1	January 16, 2002	E	025	C12N005/06

DESIGNATED-STATES: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
EP 1172435A1	June 15, 2001	2001EP-0305230	

INT-CL (IPC): C12 N 5/06; G01 N 33/50

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1172435A

BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Four non-transgenic mouse mammary adenocarcinoma cell lines MC4-L1 (Ia), MC4-L3 (Ib), MC4-L2 (Ic) and MC7-L1 (Id) deposited with ATCC accession number PTA-889, PTA-891, PTA-892, and PTA-890, respectively, are new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Four non-transgenic mouse mammary adenocarcinoma cell lines MC4-L1 (Ia), MC4-L3 (Ib), MC4-L2 (Ic) and MC7-L1 (Id) deposited with ATCC accession number PTA-889, PTA-891, PTA-892, and PTA-890, respectively, are new.

(Ia) and (Ib) are derived from murine tumor (MT) progestin-dependent CC4-HD, where (Ia) and (Ib) express estrogen and progesterone receptors. (Ic) is obtained by subcloning (Ia), and (Id) is derived from MT progestin-independent C7-HI. (Id) express estrogen and progesterone receptors.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a cell line system (II) comprising one or more of cell lines from (Ia)-(Id) for testing activity of hormone, anti-hormone,

pharmacological compounds and environmental agents;

(2) a test kit comprising an aliquot each of (II), and reagents for evaluating proliferation of cells, for determining the effect of hormone, anti-hormone, pharmacological compounds and environmental agents;

(3) an in vitro method for testing the activity of hormone, anti-hormone, pharmacological compounds and environmental agents, comprises:

(a) cultivating (II);

(b) exposing (II) cultures to hormone, or anti-hormone, or pharmacological compounds or environmental agents; and

(c) quantifying the cell proliferation; and

(4) an in vivo method for testing the activity of hormone, anti-hormone, pharmacological compounds and environmental agents, comprises:

(a) inoculating (II) in syngeneic mice;

(b) treating mice bearing tumors of 50 mm2 with hormone or anti-hormone or pharmacological compounds or environmental agents; and

(c) analyzing tumor growth, tumor regression, number of metastasis and prolongation of survival.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic.

No supporting biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - None given.

No supporting biological data is given.

USE - (II) is useful for in vitro or in vivo method for testing the activity of hormone, anti-hormone, pharmacological compounds an environmental agents (claimed).

(II) is useful for screening and identifying agents utilized in treatment of cancer, and for identification of compounds for other illnesses such as endocrine disorders and other hormone-replacement therapy. Further (II) is also useful for identifying, detecting or quantitating substances suspected of binding to estrogen and progesterone receptors and as research tools for facilitating the elucidation of mechanistic action of novel substances that bind to estrogen and progesterone receptors.

ADVANTAGE - The cell lines and (II) are utilized for the analysis of hormone and related molecules without the need for primary tissue cultures.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/20

TITLE-TERMS: NON TRANSGENIC MOUSE MAMMARY ADENOCARCINOMA CELL LINE DERIVATIVE MURINE PROGESTIN DEPEND INDEPENDENT USEFUL TEST ACTIVE HORMONE PHARMACOLOGICAL COMPOUND ENVIRONMENT AGENT

DERWENT-CLASS: B04 D16 S03

CPI-CODES: B04-F02; B04-J01; B11-C08; B12-K04A; B12-K04E; B14-H01; B14-L06; D05-H09;

EPI-CODES: S03-E14H;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

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Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
    Fragmentation Code
    M423 M424 M430 M710 M740 M782 M905 N102 Q233
    Specfic Compounds
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A00GTM A00GTN

Chemical Indexing M6 *02*
Fragmentation Code
M905 P610 P617 P633 Q233 R515 R521 R614 R627 R633

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C2002-048964
Non-CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: N2002-119232

Search 09613707
?sf medicine
You have 27 files in your file list.
(To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)
?s MC4 or MC7

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s MC4 or MC7

Items	File
310	5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2003/Jun W1
251	34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2003/Jun W1
7	35: Dissertation Abs Online_1861-2003/May
2	48: SPORTDiscus_1962-2003/May
11	65: Inside Conferences_1993-2003/Jun W1
162	71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2003/Jun W1
214	73: EMBASE_1974-2003/Jun W1
9	94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2003/Jun W1
19	98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2003/Apr
9	135: NewsRx Weekly Reports_1995-2003/Jun W1
128	144: Pascal_1973-2003/May W4
23	149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2003/May W4
244	155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2003/Jun W1
46	156: ToxFile_1965-2003/Jun W1
74	159: Cancerlit_1975-2002/Oct
24	162: Global Health_1983-2003/Apr
26	172: EMBASE Alert_2003/Jun W1
19	266: FEDRIP_2003/Apr
3	370: Science_1996-1999/Jul W3
87	399: CA SEARCH(R)_1967-2003/UD=13823
5	434: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1974-1989/Dec
3	442: AMA Journals_1982-2003/Nov B1
1	444: New England Journal of Med._1985-2003/Jun W2

23 files have one or more items; file list includes 27 files.SYSTEM:OS - DIALOG OneSearch
File 5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2003/Jun W1
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File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2003/Jun W1
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File 155:MEDLINE(R) 1966-2003/Jun W1
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Set	Items	Description
S1	8	MC4(W)L3
S2	2	RD (unique items)
S3	8	MC4(W)L1 OR MC4(W)L2 OR MC7(W)L1
S4	2	RD (unique items)

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?sf medicine
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   (To see banners, use SHOW FILES command)
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Your SELECT statement is:
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            310     5: Biosis Previews(R)_1969-2003/Jun W1
            251    34: SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci_1990-2003/Jun W1
              7    35: Dissertation Abs Online_1861-2003/May
              2    48: SPORTDiscus_1962-2003/May
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            162    71: ELSEVIER BIOBASE_1994-2003/Jun W1
            214    73: EMBASE_1974-2003/Jun W1
              9    94: JICST-EPlus_1985-2003/Jun W1
             19    98: General Sci Abs/Full-Text_1984-2003/Apr
              9   135: NewsRx Weekly Reports_1995-2003/Jun W1
            128   144: Pascal_1973-2003/May W4
             23   149: TGG Health&Wellness DB(SM)_1976-2003/May W4
            244   155: MEDLINE(R)_1966-2003/Jun W1
             46   156: ToxFile_1965-2003/Jun W1
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              1   444: New England Journal of Med._1985-2003/Jun W2

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  File  34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci  1990-2003/Jun W1
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removal, customized scheduling. See HELP ALERT.
  File  73:EMBASE  1974-2003/Jun W1
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  File 155:MEDLINE(R)  1966-2003/Jun W1
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changed.  Please see HELP NEWS 155.
Set     Items   Description
S1          8   MC4(W)L3
S2          2   RD (unique items)
2/9/1     (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File   5:Biosis Previews(R)
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14220179   BIOSIS NO.: 200300214208
Karyotypic evolution of four novel mouse mammary carcinoma cell lines.
  Identification of marker chromosomes by fluorescence in situ
  hybridization.
AUTHOR: Fabris Victoria; Lamb Caroline A; Keck Catherine; Aldaz Marcelo C;
  Merani Susana; Lanari Claudia(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Instituto de Biologia y Medicina Experimental
  (IByME)-Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnicas
  (CONICET), Vuelta de Obligado 2490, 1428, Buenos Aires, Argentina**
  Argentina E-Mail: clanari@dna.uba.ar
JOURNAL: Cancer Genetics and Cytogenetics  142 (1):p36-45 April 1 2003 2003
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MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0165-4608
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We studied the karyotypes of four different mammary carcinoma cell lines derived from a medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA)-induced mouse mammary carcinoma using G-banding and fluorescence in situ hybridization. All the cell lines showed the same four marker chromosomes (M1-M4) as the parental tumor and also acquired new markers. M1 and M2 are Robertsonian translocations between chromosomes 1 and 10 and 2 and 17. M3 is an acrocentric marker derived from chromosomes 4, 5, and 12; M4 is derived from chromosomes 6 and 8. The parental tumor disclosed a modal number of 39, with a trisomy of chromosomes 3, 4, 10, and 11 and monosomies of 9, 13, and 16. MC4-L1 and **MC4 - L3** lines had a chromosome number similar to that of the parental tumor in early passages, which increased to the triploid range in late passages. MC4-L5 showed a near-diploid modal number in both early and late passages. MC4-L2 cells had a high chromosome number even in early passages. To our knowledge, this is the first study in which a complete characterization of the cytogenetics of murine mammary carcinoma cell lines and of their parental tumor is described. No associations between changes in ploidy, invasiveness, or hormone dependence were found. Conversely, the presence of one exclusive marker chromosome, a translocation between chromosomes 1 and 18 (M5), in the most aggressive and in vivo hormone-independent line suggests that this rearrangement may be associated with these biologic features. The constant presence of common marker chromosomes in both the parental tumor and the derived cell lines suggests that they are involved in the maintenance of this tumor phenotype.

DESCRIPTORS:
MAJOR CONCEPTS: Genetics; Tumor Biology
BIOSYSTEMATIC NAMES: Muridae--Rodentia, Mammalia, Vertebrata, Chordata, Animalia
ORGANISMS: Balb/C mouse (Muridae)--animal model, female; C4-HD cell line (Muridae)--karyotypic evolution, marker chromosome identification, mouse mammary carcinoma cell line; MC4-L1 cell line (Muridae)--karyotypic evolution, marker chromosome identification, mouse mammary carcinoma cell line; MC4-L2 cell line (Muridae)--karyotypic evolution, marker chromosome identification, mouse mammary carcinoma cell line; **MC4 - L3** cell line (Muridae)--karyotypic evolution, marker chromosome identification, mouse mammary carcinoma cell line; MC4-L5 cell line (Muridae)--karyotypic evolution, marker chromosome identification, mouse mammary carcinoma cell line

2/9/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

12884568 BIOSIS NO.: 200100091717
Five novel hormone-responsive cell lines derived from murine mammary ductal carcinomas: In vivo and in vitro effects of estrogens and progestins.
AUTHOR: Lanari Claudia; Luthy Isabel; Lamb Caroline A; Fabris Victoria; Pagano Eleonora; Helguero Luisa A; Sanjuan Norberto; Merani Susana; Molinolo Alfredo A(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)IBYME-CONICET, Vuelta de Obligado 2490, 1428, Buenos Aires: molinolo@dna.uba.ar**Argentina
JOURNAL: Cancer Research 61 (1):p293-302 January 1, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0008-5472
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: We have developed an experimental model of mammary carcinogenesis in which the administration of medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) to female BALB/c mice induces progestin-dependent ductal metastatic mammary tumors with high levels of estrogen receptor (ER) and progesterone

receptor (PR). Through selective transplants in untreated mice, we have obtained progestin-independent variants, still expressing high levels of ER and PR. Primary cultures of the MPA-induced carcinomas C4-HD and C7-HI were set up, and after 3-4 months, several different cell lines were obtained. Four of these, MC4-L1, MC4-L2, **MC4 - L3** , and MC4-L5 were established from C4-HD and a fifth, MC7-L1, from C7-HI. All cells were of epithelial origin, as demonstrated by electron microscopy and by immunocytochemical identification of cytokeratin and cadherin. In vitro MC4-L1, **MC4 - L3** , and MC4-L5 showed a typical epithelial morphology; when transplanted in vivo, they originated metastatic carcinomas with different degrees of differentiation. MC4-L2 and MC7-L1 deviated from the standard epithelial picture; they disclosed a spindle-shaped morphology in vitro and in vivo gave rise to a biphasic spindle cell/tubular carcinoma and an anaplastic carcinoma, respectively; both lines gave rise to metastases. This differential morphology correlated with a higher degree of aggressiveness, as compared with MC4-L1, **MC4 - L3** , and MC4-L5. ERs and PRs were detected by binding, immunocytochemistry, and Western blot. In vitro, MC4-L2 and MC7-L1 were stimulated by MPA (nM to muM) and 17beta-estradiol (nM and 10 nM); no significant stimulation was observed in MC4-L1, **MC4 - L3** , and MC4-L5 under the same experimental conditions. In vivo, MPA significantly stimulated tumor growth in all epithelioid lines but not in MC4-L2 and MC7-L1. A progestin-dependent growth pattern was confirmed for MC4-L1, **MC4 - L3** , and MC4-L5 in successive transplants, whereas MC4-L2 and MC7-L1 behaved as progestin independent. This is the first description of mouse mammary carcinoma cell lines expressing ER and PR. The different in vitro hormone responses as compared with in vivo and the differential effects of 17beta-estradiol in the parental tumors and in cell lines render these lines useful tools for the in vitro and in vivo study of hormone regulation of tumor growth and metastases.

Set	Items	Description
S1	8	MC4(W)L3
S2	2	RD (unique items)
S3	8	MC4(W)L1 OR MC4(W)L2 OR MC7(W)L1
S4	2	RD (unique items)